The Western Democrat.

OFFICE ON THE WEST SIDE OF TRADE STREET

CHARACTER IS AS IMPORTANT TO STATES AS IT IS TO INDIVIDUALS, AND THE GLORY OF THE ONE IS THE COMMON PROPERTY OF THE OTHER.

$2 per annum IN ADVANCE.

WILLIAM J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1858.

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THE

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BY

WM. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

EDWIN A. YATES, Associate Editor.

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☞ Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to us, can do so by mail, at our risk.

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☞ Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.

☞ For announcing Candidates for Office, $5 in advance.

☞ Advertisements not marked on the manuscript for a specific time, will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

S. P. SMITH,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law

MAY ALWAYS BE FOUND AT THE OFFICE of Wm. Johnston, Esq.

☞ Prompt attention given to Collections, writing of Deeds, Conveyances, &c.

January 26, 1858. 1y

W. A. OWENS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, CHARLOTTE, N. C

WILL practice in the Courts of this and the adjoining Counties.

OFFICE NEARLY OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.

January 19, 1858.

H. LaF. ALEXANDER,

Attorney at Law, Charlotte, N. C.

Office over China Hall.

August 11, 1857. y

ROBERT GIBBON, M. D.

PRACTITIONER OF

MEDICINE AND SURGERY,

Office No. 5, Granite Row,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

February 19, 1858.

DRS. FOX & WHITE,

COPARTNERS IN THE PRACTICE OF

Medicine and Surgery.

☞ OFFICE up Stairs in Springs' Building.

C. J. FOX, M. D. W. E. WHITE, M. D.

April 3, 1858. 3-tf

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber will make immediate settlement, or their Notes and Accounts will be placed in other hands for collection.

April 3, 1858. 3-tf C. J. FOX.

Town Taxes.

I now have the Tax Lists for 1857 ready for settlement. Persons liable to pay tax will please call on the undersigned and settle forthwith. It is hoped that this notice will be sufficient, as the money must be collected.

S. A. HARRIS,

June 14, 1858. tf Tax Collector.

3,400 Acres of Land

FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale my Land in Union county, lying on Clear Creek and Crooked Creek, known as the Smart Land. It has been surveyed into three tracts—one tract containing 2,300 acres, one 500 acres, and one 250 acres, all contiguous to each other. Said Land is well adapted to the cultivation of cotton, corn, wheat and other small grain, and well situated for grazing purposes. It is nearly all wood-land and well timbered, within a convenient distance of the Charlotte and Wilmington Railroad, and is situated in the gold region between Gold Hill and the Howie Mine. Gold has already been discovered on that part of the land known as the Little Mountain.

I also offer for sale a TRACT OF LAND lying in York District, S. C., on Big Sugar Creek, joining the Lands of Baxter Springs and others, containing

350 Acres.

Said Land has been considered one of the best Cotton Plantations in York District, and there is no better land for corn and wheat.

If desired, I will divide any of the aforesaid Land to suit purchasers; and the purchaser can have his own time to pay the money, provided he makes it secure.

Apply to me at Charlotte.

W. F. DAVIDSON.

June 8, 1858. 3m

PETER MALLETT

WITH

D. COLDEN MURRAY,

General Commission Merchant,

62 *South street,* *NEW YORK.*

June 29, 1958 y

CAROLINA CITY, N. C.

The Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad being now completed to Beaufort Harbor, I have determined to locate at Carolina City for the purpose of doing a

Forwarding & General Commission

Business, and hope by promptness and strict attention to merit patronage and support. Being the Agent of *MURRAY'S LINE OF FIRST CLASS PACKETS* to this and Morehead city, every effort will be made to make this the cheapest and most expeditious route to New York. Vessels will be loaded and discharged at my Wharf (adjoining the Railroad Wharf,) and thereby save cartage and lighterage. Particular attention will be given to all orders, and to the sale and shipment of Produce.

WM. B. GRANT.

All shipments of Produce to D. Colden Murray, New York, will be forwarded free of commission.

June 29, 1859 y

A. SYDNEY SMITH,

Successor to P. T. Villepigue,

Factor, General Commission and Forwarding Merchant,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

Particular attention given to measuring Steamers' goods forwarded to my care.

REFERS to S. S. Farrar & Bros., and C. D. Carr, Charleston, S. C.; and to J. J. Blackwood, Esq., Fisher & Burroughs, Brown, Stitt & Co., Charlotte, N. C.

July 13, 1858. 3m-pd

SCARR & CO.,

Druggists & Chemists,

No. 4, Trade Street, Charlotte, N. C.,

INVITE the attentionn of Physicians, Planters, Merchants, &c., to their new and complete stock of DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c. The extensive patronage they have received from the Physicians of Charlotte and its vicinity is the best guarantee of the PURITY OF THE DRUGS sold by them.

March 30, 1858.

GIVE THEM A TRIAL.—SILVER'S PLASTIC PAINTS:

Cheap, Durable and Protective: Weather and Fire Proof. For sale Wholesale an Retail by

SCARR & CO.,

Feb. 9. Chemists & Druggists.

PATENT MEDICINES just received from the Warehouse: Ayers' Cherry Pectoral, Rogers' Liverwort and Tar, Wistar's Balsam, Guysott's Sarsaparilla and Yellow Dock, McLane's Pills, Strong's Pills, Ayers' Pills, &c., &c., at

April 1st. SCARR & CO.'S, Druggists.

Wood's Hair Restorative.

A fresh supply of this invaluable preparation for the Hair has just been received direct from New York, by

March 16. SCARR & CO.

KID GLOVES.

LANCASTER'S KID GLOVE CLEANER, an unfailing preparation, easy and simple in application, removing all stains and grease from the Glove; at

March 16. SCARR & CO.'S Drug Store.

FINE SALAD OIL,

A new and superior brand of Olive Oil, an exquisite article for Salads, for sale at

May 18. SCARR & CO.'S

Hoofland's German Bitters,

Just received at

May 18. SCARR & CO.'S Drug Store.

Genuine French Mustard,

An elegant Article for the table.

May 18. SCARR & CO.

DR. CHAMPION'S

Vegetable Ague Pills.

A safe and certain cure for Chills and Fever, or Fever and Ague in all its complicated forms, and is also an effectual remedy for Fevers of every description. This medicine is perfectly safe and harmless in its effects and may be given with perfect safety to persons of all ages. It never fails to effect a cure when taken according to directions accompanying each box. It is purely vegetable, containing no deleterious drugs, nor mineral medicines of any kind.

DR. CHAMPION'S Anti-Billious, Anti-Dyspeptic, Purifying and Cathartic Pills—The most reliable and safe remedy in Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Sick headache, Sick stomach, billious habits, indigestion, and all that class of diseases arising from a disordered condition of the stomach, bowels, blood or liver. It is entirely vegetable and contains no deleterious drug or medicine, and is one of the best catharties ever recommended.

Price, 25 cents per box.

For sale by F. Scarr & Co. and by F. M. Ross, Charlotte.

F. M. Swyer & Co., Proprietors,

June 14, 1858. Belleville, Illinois.

The Great English Remedy.

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS,

PREPARED FROM A PRESCRIPTION OF SIR J. CLARKE, M. D., PHYSICIAN EXTRAORDINARY TO THE QUEEN.

THIS well known medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions, from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, they contain nothing hurtful to the constitution. To MARRIED LADIES it is peculiarly suited.

These Pills have never been known to fail where the Directions on the 2d page of Pamphlet are well observed. For full particulars, get a pamphlet, gratis, of the Agent.

N. B.—$1 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agent, will insure a bottle, containing over 50 Pills, by return mail.

Sold in Charlotte by F. SCARR & CO., sole Agents, and by Haviland, Stevenson & Co., Charleston, Wholesale agents.

March 2, 1858. y

Dissolution.

THE Firm of BECKWITH & BRITTAIN was this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to come forward *immediately* and make payment either by Cash or Note, as the business of the Firm *must* be closed.

R. W. BECKWITH,

W. J. BRITTAIN.

June 10, 1858.

NOTICE.

HAVING bought the entire stock of **WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.,** of Beckwith & Brittain, I shall continue the Business at their old Stand, where I will be pleased to see my old friends and customers.

R. W. BECKWITH.

June 15, 1858. tf

"Dress the Grave of thy Friend."

New Marble Yard,

Charlotte, N. C.

The subscriber begs leave to inform the public that he carries on the business of working in Marble, on Trade street, directly opposite the Court House. He is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line, such as Monuments and Grave Stones, Mantle Pieces for dwellings, or any other kind of Stone work that may be required in his line.

His stock of Marble will always comprise the various qualities, and enable him to do work in a manner that will be satisfactory to those who may favor him with their patronage.

Orders will receive particular attention and be promptly filled.

Work will be packed with care, and all diligence used to prevent injury by transportation.

J. G. McCOY.

June 15, 1858. 3

NEW FURNITURE.

J. M. SANDERS,

CABINET MAKER, CHARLOTTE, N. C., keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of Furniture of his own and Northern manufacture. Also,

FISK'S METALIC BURIAL CASES.

Dec. 29, 1857. 89-1y

REMOVAL.

Our friends and customers will please take notice that we have removed our

CLOTHING STORE

One door North of the Mansion House, the Room formerly occupied by Fisher & Burroughs, where we will be glad to see them at all times, either to buy Goods or examine our superior stock of Ready-made Clothing.

TULLINGS, SPRINGS & CO.

August 17, 1858. 3t

NEW FIRM.

THE undersigned having entered into Copartnership for the purpose of carying on the

CONFECTIONERY, BAKERY, FRUIT

AND RETAIL

Grocery Business,

Beg leave to call the attention of the citizens of Charlotte and surrounding country to their New Stand on Trade Street, between Brem's and Frankenthall's, at Spratt & Daniel's old Stand, where they would be pleased to see all their friends and acquaintances.

MOODY & NISBET.

January 25, 1858. 93-tf

Charlotte Machine Shop.

W. D. PINCKNEY & CO.,

Engineers, and Makers of Hydraulic Presses and Machinery in general,

HAVE commenced business in Charlotte, in the above line, and are prepared to make

Steam Engines of any form or construction, **HYDRAULIC COTTON PRESSES,** and every description of MACHINERY.

They also beg to inform manufacturers and farmers generally, that they have recently added a

FOUNDRY

to their establishment, and are prepared to furnish CASTINGS in IRON, BRASS, or any other metal, at a short notice and at reasonable prices.

Particular attention will be given to the making and repairing of

Thrashing Machines, Horse Powers, Cotton Gins, Mill Work, and

Agricultural Machinery.

We also keep workmen for BLACKSMITHING, Jobbing work, Wagon work, and **HORSE SHOEING.**

OUR TERMS ARE CASH.

☞ Shops on College Street, adjacent to Jonas Rudisill's Steam Planing Mill.

June 22, 1858. y

BRASS AND COMPOSITION

CASTINGS.

I am prepared to manufacture all kinds of work in the above line of business. I would call particular attention of those that have mills or factories, or any kind of machinery that needs composition of durability for mill inks, that I have one of my own, and I have never heard of any thing that would stand half equal to it. I will warrant them to run five years. There are some of my make that have been running fifteen and twenty years. I could furnish more than a hundred certificates of its durability.

To Persons needing Mill Inks and gudgeons I will furnish the set for eight dollars. Try them and save yourselves the trouble of stopping your mill when all else is right.

JOHN M. MASON.

June 8, 1858. 12-tf

SILVER PLATING,

And Gold, Silver, Brass and all kinds of metal work repaired. Coach makers at a distance that may want their work done, may have it attended to in the shortest notice and finished in the best style one hundred yards north of the Court House and next door to Overman & Wilson's coach shop.

JOHN M. MASON.

June 8, 1858 12-tf

Gun and Lock Smithing.

All work in the above business, except stocking, will be punctually attended to and finished in the best manner of workmanship, at my shop north of the court house, next to Overman & Wilson's coach shop.

JOHN M. MASON.

June 8, 1858. 12-tf

THE LIVER

INVIGORATOR!

PREPARED BY DR. SANFORD,

Compounded entirely from GUMS,

IS ONE OF THE BEST PURGATIVE AND LIVER MEDICINES now before the public, that acts as a *Cathartic*, easier, milder, and more effectual than any other medicine known. It is not only a *Cathartic*, but a *Liver* remedy, acting first on the *Liver* to eject its morbid matter, then on the stomach and bowels to carry off that matter, thus accomplishing two purposes effectually, without any of the painful feelings experienced in the operations of most *Cathartics*. It strengthens the system at the same time that it purges it; and when taken freely in moderate doses, will strengthen and build it up with unusual rapidity.

The **Liver** is one of the principal regulators of the human body; and when it performs its functions well, the powers of the system are fully developed. The *stomach* is almost entirely dependent on the healthy action of the *Liver* for the proper performance of its functions; when the stomach is at fault, the bowels are at fault, and the whole system suffers in consequence of one organ—the **Liver**—For the diseases of that organ being consequent, it has made it its study, in a long series of years, to find some remedy for the many derangements to which it is liable.

To prove that this remedy is at last found, any person troubled with **Liver Complaint,** in any of its forms, has but to try a bottle, and conviction is certain.

These Gums remove all morbid or bad matter from the system, supplying in their place a healthy flow of bile, invigorating the stomach, causing food to digest well, giving tone and health to the whole system, **purifying the blood,** the cause of the disease—whole machinery, removing cured, **and, what is better, prevented,** by effecting a radical cure. the occasional use of the **Liver Invigorator.**

Bilious attacks are One dose after eating is sufficient to relieve the stomach and prevent the food from rising and souring.

Only one dose taken before retiring, prevents **Nightmare.** Only one dose taken at night, loosens the bowels gently, and cures **Costiveness.**

One dose taken after each meal will cure **Dyspepsia**

☞ One dose of two teaspoonfuls will always relieve **Sick Headache.**

One bottle taken for female obstruction removes the cause of the disease, and makes a perfect cure.

Only one dose immediately relieves **Cholic,** while One dose often repeated is a sure cure for **Cholera Morbus,** and a preventive of **Cholera.**

☞ Only one bottle is needed to throw out of the system the effects of mercury after a long sickness.

☞ One bottle taken for **Jaundice** removes all sallowness or unnatural color from the skin.

One dose taken a short time before eating gives vigor to the appetite, and makes food digest well.

One dose often repeated cures **Chronic Diarrhea** in its worst forms, while **Summer** and **Bowel** complaints yield almost to the first dose. One or two doses cure attacks caused by **Worms** in Children: there is no surer, safer, or speedier remedy in the world, as it *never fails.*

☞ A few bottles cures **Dropsy,** by exciting the absorbents.

We take pleasure in recommending this medicine as a preventive for **Fever and Ague** and all **Fevers** of a **Bilious Type.** It operates with certainty, and thousands are willing to testify to its wonderful virtues.

All who use it are giving their unanimous testimony in its favor.

☞ **Mix Water in the mouth with the Invigorator, and swallow both together.**

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR

IS A SCIENTIFIC MEDICAL DISCOVERY, and is daily working cures, almost too great to believe. It Cures as if by magic, *even the first dose giving benefit,* and seldom more than one bottle is required to cure any kind of **Liver** Complaint, from the worst *Jaundice* or *Dyspepsia* to a common *Headache,* all of which are the result of a **Diseased Liver.**

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

SANFORD & Co., Proprietors, 345 Broadway, New York.

Wholesale Agents:

HARNES & PARK, New York; T. W. DYOTT & SONS, Philadelphia; M. S. BURR & Co., Boston; H. H. HAY & Co., Portland; JOHN D. PARK, Cincinnati; GAYLORD & HAMMOND, Cleveland; FARNSWORTH & DYER, Chicago; G. J. WOOD & Co., St. Louis; GEORGE H. KEYSER, Pittsburgh; S. S. HANCE, Baltimore. And retailed by all Druggists. *Sold also by*

March 2, 1858. y F. SCARR & CO.

SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR.

Sanford's Invigorator, for diseases of the Liver, for sale by F. Scarr & Co., Trade street.

Sanford's Invigorator, for the cure of all diseases of the Liver, compounded entirely from Gums.

The Western Democrat.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES.

In connection with the laying of the cornerstone of St. Patrick's Cathedral, we published a very interesting sketch of the rise and progress of the Catholic Church in this city. No one can read that sketch without a feeling of wonder and surprise. And yet the history of the Catholic church in New York is but a counterpart of its history in the United States. Fifty years ago there were in the whole United States one diocese, two bishops, sixty-eight priests, eighty churches, two ecclesiastical institutions, one college and two female academies. At that time the entire population of the country was seven millions. Assuming the present population of the United States to be twenty-eight millions—five millions more than the census of 1850 showed—it would follow that we had quadrupled our population in the last half century. Had the progress of the Catholic church barely kept pace with the progress of population, there should be at the present day, on the basis of the foregoing statement, four dioceses, eight bishops, two hundred and seventy-two priests, three hundred and twenty churches, eight ecclesiastical institutions, four colleges, and eight female academies belonging to that denomination. But how do the figures actually stand? Why, in this single arch-diocese they are more than doubled. In the whole United States, instead of four dioceses (which a proportionate increase would have given) there are forty-one; instead of eight bishops, there are thirty-nine, and two apostolic vicars; instead of two hundred and seventy-two priests, there are eighteen hundred and seventy-two; instead of three hundred and twenty churches, there are two thousand and fifty-three, besides eight hundred and twenty-nine stations; instead of eight ecclesiastical institutions, there are thirty-five; instead of four colleges, there are twenty-nine; and instead of eight female academies, there are a hundred and forty-four. In other words taking the number of priests and of churches as a basis of computation, the Catholic church has increased within the last half century seven times as fast as the population.

These are remarkable facts and statistics, and may well challenge the astonishment and consideration of all men. To what cause is this unparalleled growth of the Catholic church in this country to be attributed? The principal cause, of course, is to be found in the immense immigration here from the Catholic countries of Europe; but still the Catholic immigration should bear to that of all others the proportion of twenty-eight to one, to make that the only cause—and statistics will show that no such disproportion exists. Still, the immense influx of Catholics to our shores must be set down as the preponderating cause of this wonderful growth of the Catholic church here.

There are, however, other potent causes that have operated to the same end. Catholicism has been the great conservative religion of the United States. The Catholic church will not tolerate any innovation—it crushes out all heresies, and is the foe to everything in the shape of "isms." Abolitionism and spiritualism it utterly discountenances. Its confessional system enables it to detect and weed out the first traces of doubt or infidelity in the minds of its subjects; and hence it is not liable to those defections which break all other churches into such infinitessimal parts. Thus while the Methodist, Baptist, and other churches, have broken to pieces on the slavery question, the Catholics have stood aloof and avoided the danger, and hence their church presents to-day that wonderful growth which we have described.—*N. Y. Herald.*

SENATOR DOUGLAS ON THE STUMP.—*A Scrap of His Early History.*—In a speech at Winchester, Illinois, delivered on the 7th inst., Mr Douglas said:

Twenty-five years ago, I entered this town on foot with my coat upon my arm, without an acquaintance in a thousand miles, and without knowing where I could get money to pay a week's board.—Here I made the first six dollars I ever earned in my life, and obtained the first regular occupation that I ever pursued. For the first time in my life I then felt that the responsibilities of manhood, were upon me, although I was under age, for I had none to advise with and knew no one upon whom I had a right to call for assistance or for friendship.—Here I found the then settlers of the country my friends—my first start in life was taken here, not only as a private citizen, but my first election to public office by the people was conferred upon me by those whom I am now addressing and by their fathers. A quarter of a century has passed, and that penniless boy stands before you with his heart full and gushing with the sentiments which such associations and recollections necessarily inspire.

A man of that stamp will be hard to defeat.

DYING OF FAT.—A Georgia correspondent writes the following instance of death from the accumulation of fat:

We had a young man residing 18 miles from this place, who was one of the miracles of nature. At the age of 22 years, he weighed 555 lbs.; he continued gradually to increase in flesh, until he reached over 600 lbs.; he was able to get about with tolerable ease to himself, and attend to his planting interest. Some weeks ago he commenced increasing in flesh very rapidly, and gained 1½ lbs. per day; then it was found he gained a little over 2 lbs. per day.—Last week he died suddenly in his chaise, I think from the accumulation of fat around the heart.—Three days prior to his death, he weighed 645 lbs., and had he been weighed the day of his death no doubt he would have gone over 660 lbs.

THE CHINA TREE.—Every part of the tree—the leaves and seed are highly odorous,—possess powerful anthemintic properties. A decoction of the root is a favorite vermifuge, and in the hands of a good chemist, would likely supercede "Fahnestock" or the "Dead Shot," as a saleable article for this purpose. The berries will expel all worms and grubs from the soil, when applied as manure. The first use of them, as an expeller of the skipper fly, while smoking bacon, was communicated to me by Col. A. P. Calhoun, President of the State Agricultural Society of South Carolina.

From the Columbia Guardian.

BATTLE OF CHURUBUSCO, IN MEXICO.

From the Journal of a "Palmetto Boy."

The Battle of Contreras had been fought and the victory won. The stars and stripes were streaming from the ramparts of that Fort, which two hours before had been pronounced impregnable by the Mexicans, and which was studded with cannon, bristled with bayonets, and manned with an army of twenty thousand disciplined troops. Valencia's mighty host, the flower of the army, had been routed with terrible slaughter, and were flying from the field in all directions. Scarcé had the shouts of the victors ceased reverberating among those rugged hills, before the booming of Worth's cannon and rattle of Twiggs' muskets fell upon the ear, telling us in tones of thunder, that another battle was to be fought, another victory lost or won, before the already war-worn and weared victors could rest from their toils. The wounded, as well as the many prisoners taken at Contreras, having been properly provided for, the troops were ordered off, in quick time, to take their place and perform their part in that bloody drama, the first act of which was then being rehearsed upon the field of Churubusco.

Shields' brigade, consisting of the New York and Palmetto Regiments, having had a taste of the blood of the Mexicans, thirsted for more, and with beating hearts, flushed with victory, hurried on quickly to the scene of strife. Arriving at San Angel, we halted, to await further orders. While we were resting upon our arms, Huger's battery came up in a gallop and dashed past us, amid the cheers of our brigade. Shortly after our gallant old commander in chief, General Scott, was seen approaching. Perceiving his approach, Col. Butler, rod up and met him. They grasped hands, and tears coursed their way down the cheeks of Gen. Scott, as he returned his thanks to Col. Butler, for the gallant conduct of the Palmetto Regiment upon the field of Contreras. "South Carolina will do her duty, General," was the brief but characteristic reply of our Butler. Thus they parted never to meet again upon earth.

The battle at the Convent and bridge was waging hotter and hotter. The musketry, and cannonading were terrific, and our boys longed to march to the fight, which was raging so fearfully. The order to move forward came at last, and was promptly obeyed.

Our brigade was ordered to file past the troops which were engaged at the *teta pont*, and take position near the hascienda de las Portales, in order to cut off the retreat of the enemy. After a winding march of more than a mile, from San Angel, we found ourselves near the edge of a large field, which was damp and boggy. Here, to our surprise, as well as to the surprise of our commanding Generals, we found over four thousand Mexican troops—among them the celebrated Polque Guards, composed of dandies and rich men's sons residing in the city of Mexico—well entrenched, and protected by a hedge of the Polque plant, who at once opened a sharp fire upon us, which momentarily increased. As we were marching by a flank, it became necessary to execute a movement before we could meet our foes. The order "on right by file into line" was extended, and never was this order so promptly "filled" under so galling a fire. We then advanced upon the Mexicans. Every step we took, some of our boys would reel and fall, for the fire of the enemy was very deadly. The air seemed thick with leaden messengers of death, which told terrible effect upon our lines, but still the Regiment advanced. Volley after volley were poured through our ranks in rapid succession, causing us to wave to and fro like stalks of wheat in a wind storm, but still we marched onward. Color bearer after color bearer would fall, but ere they touched the earth, their flags were seen waving proudly o'er our heads. The voice of our Butler could be heard high above the horrid noise and din of battle, urging us on to victory or to death. General Shields finding it impossible to out flank the enemy, determined to pierce to their centre by the bayonet. Orders were extended to file to the right, and take position in rear of the hacienda for the purpose of establishing a new line. The left wing of our regiment, not hearing the order, and seeing the right wing filing off, supposing that the latter had come to the conclusion that "discretion was the better part of valor" had fled. The officers of the left wing shouting loudly to their command to stand, "or die in their tracks," while the subalterns swore like "our army in Flanders," that *they* would never leave the field alive. The command was extended however, and soon the left wing filed off.—Here, a new line was formed, the Palmettos being the base, and again we were ordered to advance. By this time we were encircled on three sides by a blood thirsty foe who were pouring a terrible—oh, how terrible,—fire upon us, which was committing havoc in our ranks. So terrible and so deadly was it, that the other Regiment composing our Brigade, adopted Falstaff's plan to get out of it, and either "played dead," or showed us the color of their pants under their coat tails. General Shields then turned to us, and in a tone of voice which betrayed deep emotion, said: "Palmettos I have every confidence in your gallantry! who will follow me?" Our beloved Colonel stepped up, and after raising his cap, proudly replied, "General, every South Carolinian here will follow you to the death." "Aye, to the *death*, responded Sergeant Brooks," and then followed a shout of defiance which made the very earth shake. Onward we marched, determined to do or die. Suddenly we were seen to falter, and reel to and fro like drunken men. Then came a cry, *Butler is killed! Butler is killed! God help us now*, said my right man to me, to which I solemnly and from my heart replied, "Amen." Oh, this was a trying moment. Standing in the centre of six thousand cruel and blood thirsty foes, ourselves numbering scarce two hundred, we suddenly lost our head, our father, and for the moment felt that we were orphans indeed. Our arms became nerveless, our heart's blood chilled, while tears, aye, scalding tears, coursed their way down our powder blackened cheeks. Col. Dickinson had been previously wounded, and was consequently disabled.

The eagle eye of Gen. Shields—what a pity that he is now fighting against us—soon saw the effect produced by the fall of Butler. Dashing up the line he exclaimed, "Palmettos you have lost your Colonel—avenge his death!"

An unearthly yell followed, and with firm hands and steady arms we grasped our muskets, muttering curses of vengeance, with clenched teeth.—"Right Dress"—Forward—Charge, followed each other in rapid succession. With a bound we dashed on, "hurling our ranks of living steel in the face of a now astonished and panic stricken foe." "It was but the work of a moment—a shout—a shriek—and all was over—the enemy were flying in all directions, like broken fragments of angry clouds, rent in sunder by the breath of the storm fiend." With, and by the help of God, with no flag save that of our own green Palmetto waving over us, did two hundred "Palmetto Boys," after a deadly struggle of near three hours, defeat, and put to flight more than ten times their number. In the joy of that moment we forgot our dead and dying, and made the welkin ring with our shouts. Just then we heard shouts ascend from Twiggs and Worth's division, and then we knew that the battle of Churubusco had been fought and won, and victory for the *fifth* time, that day, perched upon the American flag.

As soon as we had forced the lines, Harney, with his dragoons, came thundering down the road that led to the city. As they dashed past us they gave three cheers for the "South Carolina Regiment," and soon were among the flying foe. Then they cried "havoc, and turned loose the dogs of war" upon the enemy, and soon their blades were red with human gore. With light hearts we turned our backs on them to retrace our steps. Then it was that the stern realities of a battle field burst upon our view. One hundred and thirty seven of our brave comrades, who had risen with us at the tap of the drum that morning, and who had joined with us in shouts of victory at Contreras, were now stretched upon the field, some cold and stiff, others dying, and others horribly mangled.

There lay the noble form of the immortal Butler "with his back to the field, and his feet to the foe." Here lay Adams, cold in death, with a smile upon his handsome countenance. Farther on lay Clark, surrounded by the remnant of his command, who were vainly striving to keep alive the vital spark which was still retained in him. On every side were our mess-mates, our boon companions and our comrades. It would be a labor of love, to tell of the deeds of daring performed by my brave comrades, each and every one of them, but I leave this to abler pens than mine.

A COURAGEOUS WOMAN.

The following account of the courageous conduct of a young lady has been communicated to a New Jersey paper:

A Mr M., whose health was found to be impaired by the climate of the seaboard was induced to remove from the city of New York to the interior of Illinois, his family consisting of his wife and three children, the oldest a young lady of seventeen summers and the youngest some three years. Early that spring, a maiden lady, a particular friend of the family, and very much attached to Mrs. M. and her children, removed from New York and took up her abode with them. She had not been long in her new home before she was suddenly taken away by death. While Mr and Mrs. M. were attending the funeral of Miss. W., Miss. M. was left in charge of the house and the young child, and the room containing the effects of the late Miss. W., which was situated on the second story of the house, was locked by the young lady and the child put to sleep in an adjoining room, while Miss. M. was busying herself with her duties below. Some time afterwards, Miss. M., hearing a noise up stairs, and supposing the child had awoke, proceeded to look after it, but found it sleeping quietly. With a thought as quick as electricity, she concluded that some one had entered Miss. W.'s room from the outside for the purpose of robbing it. Acting on this theory, she immediately went down stairs, procured her father's double barrelled gun, and returning opened the door of the room of the late Miss. W., when her expectations were fully realized in beholding a stout man in the very act of appropriating a gold watch and chain, which he had just taken from a trunk of the late Miss. W. She ordered him to lay down the watch, and the fellow noticing her determined attitude and manner, very readily complied. She next ordered him to take the money from his pocket, which he had extracted; he denied having taken any, when she gave a more peremptory order, accompanied with suitable movements of a military nature, when he thinking, "discretion the better part of valor," produced the money and deposited it with the watch. She then told him to leave, which order he readily obeyed.

On the return of her parents, measures were taken (which proved successful) and the fellow, after being caught, was speedily brought to trial, fully identified, convicted and sentenced to the State prison, and the Court caused to be presented to the young lady a testimonial in the form of a beautiful pin, with a suitable inscription.

A short time after this, the same young lady was at home alone as before, and her parents not returning at dark, she took the precaution to fasten the outer door. She had not long done so when she heard a knock, but before exposing herself to danger, she took the precautien to provide the means of defence in the same two-barreled gun she had used on the former occasion. On carefully opening the door, a strange man presented himself and inquired "Are you Miss. M?" She replied, "Yes, what do you want?" He inquired again. "Are you the young lady who had a man sent to the State Prison?" She replied, "I am." "Then," said he, "I am his friend, and have come to put you out of the way"; and, drawing a long dirk knife, was proceeding to enter the door, when she deliberately aimed the gun at him, and told him if he advanced a step he would be a dead man. She immediately noticed that he changed countenance and began to tremble; whereupon she, pursuing her advantage, ordered him to about face, march, which he very readily obeyed, and as he was retreating, she gave him a parting salute, by discharging one barrel of her trusty companion, which unfortunately only accelerated his retrograde motion.

A MEMORABLE DAY.—The 16th of August, on which the first telegram was sent across the ocean, is a memorable day in the American annals. On that day, in 1519, Cortez set out on his expedition to Mexico; in 1777, the battle of Bennington, and in 1780 the battle of Camden were fought, and in 1825 the Northern Sea was discovered by Capt. Franklin.